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THE TIMES FOUNDED 1892. THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1890.

# ENTIRE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT MAY BE CHANGED

Steps Taken Toward Withdrawal of Troops From Border.

## DECISION IS MADE BY NEW SECRETARY

Not Yet Ready for Complete Removal of Army, but Impression Exists That Huerta Is Making Sufficient Progress to Warrant Early Recognition.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, March 10.—That an entire change of the military policy of the government with regard to Mexico is to be inaugurated was revealed today, when Secretary of War Garrison took steps looking toward the withdrawal of the United States troops now posted along the border. Mr. Garrison announced this afternoon that he had telegraphed to General Tasker H. Bliss asking if it is not possible to withdraw the troops a sufficient distance from the border to make impossible clashes between the United States and Mexican guerrillas or regulars. The secretary justified this action by the assertion that the danger of the United States troops becoming embroiled in transborder disturbances is great as long as they are close to the border, and that such embroilings might easily lead to serious trouble. The secretary added that he intends to keep enough troops near the Mexican line to enforce the neutrality laws. He is not yet ready for the complete removal of the army of observation, as the two divisions now in Galveston or on the border are needed. The distinct idea, however, which has been a secret among the administration officials is that the Huerta government is making such progress as to warrant early recognition, and that the troops and ships may soon be dispatched. In fact, it is reported that the division at Galveston will be sent back to its various posts within a few days, and that the four army transports which were held in readiness at Galveston will be sent back to their station at Norfolk. Secretary of State Bryan refused today to confirm the announcement of Ambassador Wilson that he had written a commendatory letter to Huerta.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, March 10.—Advisers received at the War Department today indicate that the rebel government, Carranza, of Sonora, in concentrating troops at the town of Monclova, there he is expected to make his last stand. The Federal troops have pursued Carranza through the town of Reata. The rebels have burned bridges to cover their retreat. A number of prisoners captured by the Federal forces were shot at the scene of their capture. Saltillo, taken by the rebels on Saturday, was retaken by the Federal forces on Sunday, according to a report from Ambassador Wilson. From Nogales, the State Department was informed that Colonel Juan Cabral had recruited a rebel force, and was building bridges and instigating a reign of terror. San Pedro, recently captured by the rebels, has been abandoned, and the rebel forces under Campos have retreated to small bands, which are pillaging homes and ranches in Coahuila. Thirty cotton mill operators were killed by Huerta irregulars at Rio Hondo, near Vera Cruz, Saturday, in a riot following the capture of the town by the Mayor by an appointee of the Huerta government. A number of other persons were wounded, according to State Department reports.

**Lampazos Threatened.** Mexico City, March 10.—Vicente Segura, a retired millionaire matador, who several days ago purchased a supply of arms and ammunition at New Orleans to aid in the revolt started by Felix Diaz at Vera Cruz, has turned over the bill of lading for these supplies to the Mexican government, which will have them delivered to the Federal army fighting against the rebels in the Northern States. Five hundred followers of Venustiano Carranza today threatened the town of Lampazos, in New Mexico. Lampazos, located seventy-five miles southwest of Laredo, Tex., is one of the most important towns in the State. As soon as the news reached here, General Jose Maria Morales was ordered to take 500 Federal troops from Monterey, 100 miles away, and try to prevent the rebels entering the town. No reports have reached the Federal capital during the past twelve hours as to Carranza's whereabouts, but he is believed to be still near Bejar, where he retired after his defeat near Laredo.

According to officials here, the new administration found the Federal army numbering less than 35,000 men, although President Madero repeatedly declared it contained over 50,000. The rebels are being filled from rebels who have surrendered and from recruits. **First Rebel Victory.** Douglas, Ariz., March 10.—State troops and recruits of Sonora, rallying to the call of the state government, to oust all of Huerta's Federal soldiers from the border country, yesterday scored their first victory in wresting Nacozari, an important mining town below this point, from the Federal garrison. The defeated Federal soldiers not killed or captured early today on a special train at Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, their commander mortally wounded and twenty others hurt. From various points along the Arizona border come reports of other movements of state troops against border and inland towns held by small Federal garrisons. The mining camps at El Tigre, forty miles southeast of Douglas, last night fell into the hands of 150 state troops. The 100 Federal soldiers of the garrison, fleeing toward the border, were overtaken by the constitutionalists, who captured their

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# The Times

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,286.

## DR. FRIEDMANN WILL RECEIVE ALL PATIENTS

First Come, First Served With Tuberculosis "Cure."

## GERMAN SAVANT LETS DOWN BARS

He Is Jubilant Over Fact That First Victims Treated Already Are Showing Marked Improvement—All Are Invited, and Work Will Be Free of Cost.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, March 10.—Coinciding with the departure to-night of Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann for a demonstrating swing through Eastern Canada were made the most important and far-reaching announcements that have come since the arrival of this country of the Berlin bacteriologist. It was announced that on Friday Dr. Friedmann would begin the injection of his turtle germ vaccine and will treat all comers "first come, first served," at the Mount Sinai Hospital, the scene of the clinic held Sunday under the auspices of the United States government. At Mount Sinai Dr. Friedmann said he would treat only joint and gland cases. Victims of pulmonary tuberculosis will in all probability begin receiving the treatment at Bellevue Hospital next week.

**The Only Conditions.** Certain conditions which must be complied with before tubercular victims can begin the Friedmann treatment are:

First, The joint and gland cases must be "fresh cases"—i. e., cases in which no operation has been performed. Second, A full medical history of each case must be recorded at Mount Sinai Hospital before the injection. This history must be written in German and, if possible, should be filed here on Friday.

Announcement will be made later concerning the time of treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis sufferers. In making the announcement that he would treat a number of the public as his physical strength would permit, Dr. Friedmann wishes it distinctly understood that under no circumstances will he accept remuneration for his services. Dr. Friedmann, accompanied by his secretary and Dr. Benjamin, left at 7:45 o'clock to-night for Montreal with a supply of his serum to be used for tests in Canada.

"I want particularly to treat children," said the bacteriologist, in his apartments, just before he left for his train. He appeared to be in buoyant humor. All day, his secretary explained, he had been jubilant over the news that the patients treated on Thursday last showed marked improvement to-day. "I am very pleased at this news," said Dr. Friedmann. "I am pleased, too, at the attitude of the American medical men whom I have met so far. But my work is not affected by it. I work right along, looking neither to the regard of wealth nor social standing."

These announcements were made following a series of conferences between government and local health officers and hospital heads and the German savant.

**Scope Is Widened.** From the manner in which the scope of Dr. Friedmann's project widened to-day, it is probable that tubercular patients will be treated in every hospital and sanatorium in the city where the treatment is granted. Dr. Friedmann told a reporter two days ago that he and Dr. Benjamin, his assistant physician, could inoculate 500 patients a day. To-day he stated that he would be willing to instruct other physicians in the use of his vaccine. "My one object is to give my cure and give it to the people through the proper scientific channels."

In this connection it is interesting to note that Dr. Friedmann promised specimens of his culture to Dr. E. G. Steele, of Plentwood, Mont., and Dr. N. Mykeltstad, of Williston, N. D., tuberculosis specialists, who are here in the interests of wealthy patients.

"I have received offers of fabulous sums to go to the Far West and other parts of the country," said Dr. Friedmann to-night. "But I think it best for me to remain in the East. In Montreal 100 patients are awaiting me. In Ottawa there are a large number."

**Begin Tests This Week.** Washington, March 10.—Surgeon-General Blue, of the Public Health Service, announced to-day that Dr. John E. Anderson, director of the hygienic laboratory, who, with Assistant Surgeon A. M. Stimson, witnessed a clinic at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York, yesterday, when Dr. F. F. Friedmann

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## Wireless Plant Has Been Installed for Communication With Spirit World

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, March 10.—We hope to soon be in wireless communication with the departed ones. We have already installed a wireless plant in our church, and hope almost any day to receive a communication from some one who has left our shores.

This interesting statement was made to-day by the Rev. Richard R. Schleusser, D. D., head of the New York Temple of Modern Spiritualism, in west Twenty-seventh Street.

"In order to advance the cause of spiritualism," he continued, "we have established a 'psychical laboratory' in our rooms, and are daily experimenting, under the direction of noted scientists. We will also install a wireless telephone for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is possible for departed ones to communicate with their loved ones."

Dr. Schleusser stated that the Temple had engaged the services of William Russell, who was formerly connected with the wireless bureau of the United States Navy, and is now in charge of the station. He explained that the station was merely for the receipt of messages. None would be sent, he said, because it might be picked up by other wireless operators.

## KING PROTECTED FROM ACTIVITIES OF SUFFRAGISTS

They Try to Break Through Line and Are Arrested.

## FOLLOWED TO JAIL BY JEERING CROWD

Prisoners Say They Did Not Intend to Insult His Majesty, but Only Wanted to Present Petition for Votes for Women—King Opens Parliament.

London, March 10.—Fears lest the militant suffragists might annoy King George and Queen Mary and create a disturbance, made the royal opening of Parliament and the procession from the palace to-day an occasion charged with nervousness. Nor were such anticipations groundless. Five women attempted to break through the cordon of troops while the royal procession was traversing St. James's Park, with the intention of bringing petitions into the state coach. They carried the petitions in rolls tied with the suffragette colors and brandished them enthusiastically.

It is doubtful, however, if the King and Queen saw the performance. The police pounced upon the women before they could get through the line of soldiers and led them to jail, an enormous jeering crowd following in their wake.

In their petition to His Majesty the suffragists declared that law and order could not be re-established in the realm until women had been given the vote.

The five women arrested gave their names as Lillian Wilcox, Dorothy Smith, Kathleen Paget, Gertrude Vaughan and Grace Stuart. They were charged with interfering with the police. Miss Vaughan described herself as an authoress, and Miss Stuart said she was an actress.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, address-house, a large meeting of militant suffragists this evening, said it was not the intention of the women to insult the King, but that they intended to use their constitutional right of petitioning His Majesty.

**Threatened With Ducking.** Two other suffragists were arrested in the vicinity of Marlborough House and escaped rough handling only through the energetic efforts of the police. Shouts of "Duck them!" "Into the lake with them!" brought together a mob of 5,000, all bent on taking the women from the hands of the police. An extract from the petition which the suffragists tried to present to His Majesty says:

"If law and order are to be re-established in this realm, women must have the vote, for it is the only cure for militancy."

King George opened the third session of the present Parliament in the House of Commons, the procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall. Drizzling rain fell throughout the day, but this had no effect upon the tens of thousands of sightseers.

The King's speech was devoted chiefly to the Balkan War, expressing the earnest desire of the European powers to hasten the conclusion of peace. He said:

"I am hopeful that the consultations between the powers will enable them not only to secure a complete understanding among themselves, but to exercise a beneficial influence in hastening the conclusion of the war."

The forecast of legislation to be introduced was restricted to narrow limits. Apart from the introduction again of the home rule and the Welsh disestablishment bills, the only important measures will be bills to facilitate land purchases in Ireland, the guarantee of a Sudan loan for the development of cotton growing, to prevent plural voting at elections, and a measure for the development of a national system of education.

**Campaign of Arson.** London, March 10.—Militant suffragists to-day started another campaign of arson. Early this morning they set fire to the Sanderton station of the Great Western Railway, and burned it to the ground. Sanderton is about thirty-one miles from London.

Two placards were found in the vicinity, on which were painted the words: "Burning to get the vote," and "Votes for women."

Another station, Crossley Green, about three miles from London, and on the London and Northwestern, also was burned down this morning, but the cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

**Mrs. Pankhurst Denies It.** (Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) London, March 10.—Mrs. Pankhurst, at a suffragette meeting to-night, indignantly denied the charge of the London evening papers that she suffra-

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## HODGING WORK TO TARIFF REVISION WILL BE BIG TASK

Urgent Pleas Made in Behalf of Other Subjects.

## WILSON'S PLANS MAY BE CHANGED

Glass Calls on President to Insist That Currency Reform Be Taken Up at Extra Session of Congress, and Leaves White House Confident of Success.

Washington, March 10.—President Wilson may find a harder task before him than Democratic leaders expected in carrying out the plan of restricting Congress to the consideration of the tariff alone at the special session still three weeks away. The President heard urgent pleas to-day in behalf of two subjects which Democrats of influence believe should be taken up and disposed of as soon as possible.

Representative Glass, prospective chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, urged the necessity of immediate consideration of currency reform, and former State Chairman Helfner, of Washington, asked the President to consider a recommendation for the immediate enactment of legislation looking to the development of Alaska. Mr. Glass left the White House convinced a currency measure might be partly perfected at the special session, though hardly likely to be passed.

**Assured of Hearing.** Mr. Helfner was assured of a further hearing, at which Senators and members of the House interested in Alaska will have an extended hearing. Their efforts will be directed toward having the President support a plan proposed by the Alaskan railway commission for the construction of several railways designed to open the coal fields of that territory.

Assurance came from Senate leaders to-day, however, that the tariff-only program could be carried through successfully in that branch of Congress. Any bitterness which may have developed as a result of the recent Senate caucus, the President was told, will not interfere with a strict adherence to a policy of tariff revision and that alone.

Progressive Republicans, not approached as yet by Democratic leaders, are expected to fall in line with the Republican party. The President will not face the condition which confronted Mr. Taft when he called the special Canadian reciprocity session and saw it grind out bills on all sorts of subjects which had nothing to do with the tariff.

The President's proclamation calling Congress in special session probably will be written later in the week. In it, or in his message to Congress after it convenes, he is expected to point out the need for tariff reform referring, if at all, only in a brief way to other matters.

Mr. Wilson's intention to see Senators and members of the House who call to press the claims of constituents for office was shown to-day when Senator Stone, of Missouri, and Speaker Clark called on the President. Mr. Clark, and Mr. Dockery, former Governor of Missouri, as third assistant postmaster-general, Mr. Dockery's name was sent to the Senate two hours later.

**Consent of Senate Necessary.** The President had before him to-day the question of whether he should consent to the appointment of a relative to public office. On Saturday, when Captain Alfred Wilson, of Virginia, a second cousin of the President, was suggested to the Secretary of War as a member of the Philippine commission, Mr. Garrison consulted the President, and he declined to appoint any relative to office. A delegate from Westerners, however, talked again to-day to Secretary Garrison, and the interest of Captain Wilson, and the secretary told them he would have no objection to the appointment of Captain Wilson if the President were willing.

Later, the delegation called upon the President on behalf of Captain Wilson. The President promised to consider the recommendation.

Secretary Garrison, after a talk to-day with the President, declared Mr. Wilson agreed with him that the persons in the department ought not to be disturbed for several weeks, at least.

After four strenuous days, in which his conferences with Democratic leaders were frequently interrupted by land shakers, President Wilson to-day decided that hereafter he will not appoint any after 11 o'clock in the morning, or for the East Room in the afternoon. He plans to come to the executive office about 10 A. M., and first devote two full uninterrupted hours to correspondence and other important business of the day. Members of his Cabinet and persons for whom he sends will not be subjected to the new rule, but all others will. On Cabinet days the President will see his visitors before 11 o'clock, the hour of meeting.

**Marshall Visits White House.** Vice-President Marshall paid his first visit to the President at the White House offices to-day. The impression at the White House is that the Vice-President will not attend Cabinet meetings until Congress goes into session.

Dr. Beverly T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, was persistently mentioned to-day as candidate for Assistant Secretary of the Department of Agriculture. Galloway has been in the department for more than twenty-five years. His friends declared his nomination probably would go to the Senate to-morrow.

**Place Sought by Lamb.** Washington, March 10.—It was learned here to-night from what is believed to be reliable authority that the Secretary of Agriculture has chosen Dr. Beverly T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, to be assistant secretary. This announcement is of particular interest in Virginia and South Carolina, Virginia having a candidate in the person of former Congressman John Lamb, of Richmond, and

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# The Dispatch

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## New Assistant Secretary of Navy



FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, March 10.—Among the appointments which were decided upon at the White House to-day was that of Franklin Roosevelt, of Dutchess County, New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in place of Beekman Winthrop, also of New York. Roosevelt, a cousin of the former President, was a strong anti-Tammany man, and his appointment leads many to think that the President will support Sulzer as against Murphy.

## WEST END TO GET CAR FRANCHISE ROOSEVELT GETS JOB WITH DANIELS

Subcommittee Approves Old Company's Proposed Route West of the Boulevard.

New York Man Will Be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Richmond and Henrico Announces That It Will Be Built There or Nowhere.

Three extensions of the street railway systems of Richmond were recommended for adoption by a subcommittee of the Council Committee on Streets last night, one for the Virginia Railway and Power Company, west of the Boulevard, and two for the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company, including the proposed Fulton Hill and Third-fifth Street lines. The petition of the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company for extensive trackage rights in the West End was reported for rejection, with the understanding that the company will undertake to prepare an amended route, meeting the objections in part of the Lee District citizens, who made it plain that they were prepared to oppose any additional tracks in the area bounded by Lombard, Street and the Boulevard, between Broad and Main.

**Their Own Route or None.** The Fulton Hill line was the only one of the three routes recommended that there was contention, and there were ample evidences that the yet are the people of Fulton satisfied. In fact, a rehearing has already been requested before the full committee. It came to a flat showdown, however, on the statement of Chief Engineer Bailey that the Henrico Company would build along Louisiana Street or not at all, and following that statement, in view of the great demand for a car line on Fulton Hill, the subcommittee recommended that the company be allowed the trackage rights for which it now asks.

These rights include: (1) A single track from Fifth and Louisiana Streets south on Fifth to Orleans, east on Orleans to Fulton, north on Fulton to Louisiana, connecting with existing tracks. (2) Single track connecting with present tracks at Louisiana and Fulton Streets, along Fulton to Denny, connecting with present tracks. (3) Single tracks from Gileman and Louisiana Streets east on Louisiana to Malone, south on Malone to Goddard, thence on private property to Williamsburg Avenue, and east on Williamsburg Avenue to the corporate limits. (4) Single tracks on Virginia from Fagot to Malone, connecting with present tracks.

**No Politics, Says Kelley.** After many full citizens had been heard favoring the alternate route that have been proposed, Mr. Fuller, of the subcommittee, asked Chief Engineer Bailey the direct question, and was told that the direct question, and by the Louisiana Street route or not at all; that that was final and irrevocable. Attorney Samuel L. Kelley, who had been asked to prepare his application for the Henrico Company that had been pending for many months, and that the selection of the route had not been influenced by political considerations, but by a desire to reach the largest possible population.

On motion of Alderman Nelsen, of Fulton, the route was recommended for adoption and the City Attorney instructed to draw a proper franchise ordinance for advertisement in the manner prescribed by law. No provision is made for transfers to the care of the Virginia Railway and Power Company operating in Fulton, as the two systems make no physical connection.

**Nelsen Tells of Bond.** Alderman Nelsen asked that due prominence be given to Mr. Kelley's

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## STATE BUSINESS MUST COME FIRST WITH DIPLOMATS

Wilson Not Seeking Men to Shine at Social Affairs.

## OLNEY RECEIVES HIS INVITATION

Former Secretary of State Is Asked to Accept Post at Court of St. James—President Receives Diplomatic Corps at White House With Solemn Ceremony.

## Business of State Duty of Diplomats

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, March 10.—The chief duty of diplomats under the Wilson administration will be to attend to the business of state, not to shine at social affairs—therefore the President will appoint men who are possessed primarily of the administrative ability to represent their country abroad, and not because of their wealth, which formerly has been considered as essential to a diplomat.

The President, in speaking to a number of his visitors to-day, made it clear that he wishes to obtain men of the highest calibre for service abroad, and that the fact that they do not possess great wealth will not militate against their appointment.

The President is fond of telling the incident of the visit to the court of Louis XVI, of France, of Benjamin Franklin when the latter held his ministry in a simple house in the poorer section of Paris.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Boston, Mass., March 10.—President Wilson has offered the important post of ambassador to the court of St. James to Hon. Richard Olney, who was Secretary of State in the Cleveland administration. The invitation was received to-night.

While Mr. Olney has not announced his attitude, it is the general belief that he will decline the post because of his great age, and his important legal and judicial responsibilities in this country.

Mr. Olney, as Secretary of State, rattled the feelings of England by his curt manner of explaining the Monroe Doctrine to Lord Salisbury at the time of the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

**Await Reply to Inquiry.**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, March 10.—It was learned definitely to-night that the only delay in sending the name of Richard Olney to the Senate as the President's nominee for ambassadorship to the court of St. James is caused by the lack of a reply from that distinguished court. Inquiries have been instituted as to whether the foreign representative standing in Olney's name will go in, and there is little doubt of his confirmation.

**Receives Ambassadors.**

Washington, March 10.—While President Wilson already has dispensed with the formal reception of the ambassadors to the White House, he demonstrated to-day that he would reserve to the President the international amenities of his office.

Probably the most formal ceremony in which Mr. Wilson ever has participated was the presentation to-day of the credentials of the ambassadors accredited to the White House, the convention of the globe, in a semicircle of brilliant color, their uniforms gilded profusely with the insignia of their rank, the foreign representatives stood in impressive silence while the new President and Secretary of State Bryan entered through the big doors of the White House. The President and Secretary of State were accompanied by the chief aide, Colonel Spencer Cosby, and his personal adjutant, Major Thomas L. Rhoades, both of them in full dress uniform of the American Army. On each side of the entrance to the White House, three from the army and three from the navy, stood at attention.

In groups of six and eight, the diplomats and their staffs were arranged. Chandler White, Third Assistant Secretary of State, first presented Ambassador Jusserand, of France, dean of the diplomatic corps, to the President. Secretary Bryan was presented with similar ceremony. To each diplomat the President spoke a word of greeting, but the ceremony throughout was quiet and formal.

**Addresses Diplomats.**

After the President had met individually the circle of diplomats he addressed them briefly, expressing his hope for the continuance of amicable relations between this nation and their respective countries, and indulging the wish that their service in Washington might be personally enjoyable.

On Wednesday afternoon the diplomatic corps will be entertained at the White House with members of their families, when Mrs. Wilson and the three Wilson daughters will be presented.

Recommendations for various diplomatic appointments came to-day to both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. Thomas Nelson Page, of Virginia, was urged as ambassador to Germany, while Colonel Joseph E. Willard, of Virginia, was presented for minister to Belgium. William Gonzales, of Columbia, S. C., was urged to Cuba; P. A. Stovall, of Savannah, Ga., for minister to Switzerland, and Governor McMillin, of Tennessee, for ambassador to Mexico. Benton McMillin, former Governor of Tennessee, and former Representative in Congress, was brought out to-day as a likely selection for ambassador to

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**"Wild Asses of Desert Are in the Green Corn"**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, March 10.—Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, Democrat, in years gone by known best as "Pitchfork Ben," was asked to-day for his views on national affairs. He responded with a quotation which, he said, was from Jeremiah, Isaiah or the Psalms, he wasn't sure which:

"The wild asses of the desert are athirst and hungry; they have broken into the green corn."

When he was asked what he thought would be the outcome, he said:

"God alone knows, but I have strong faith that we have a herdman in the President's office who will keep these wild beasts from doing very much damage."